

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$13
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Orders for the "China Mail"
and "Overland China Mail"
may be made to our agents at
the following ports:-
Canton, FAYELL & Co.
Hongkong, BROOKS & Co.
Shanghai, KELLY & WATSON
Yokohama, KELLY & WATSON
Manila, A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

No. 16480.

號六月正年六十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for—

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission, to do so, to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hours of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for the passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, 12, ARCADE BUILDING,
Doe Year Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IS WHICH ARE VOTED THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

II—Paid-up Capital £2,457,500
III—Reserve Funds £3,837,047

IV—Life & Annuity Funds £17,507,530
Sinking Fund Account £128,230

Revenue Fire Branch £23,861,456
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,583

Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £478,940

£25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Departments are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO
Agents.

If you happen to be late your meals will
be Courtesy and Promptly served
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS
REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLE AGENTS KELVIN MOTORS.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

LOCAL SHOPPING

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CONFECTIONERY

Selections of the Purest and finest quality
Imported from the Leading
LONDON and NEW YORK HOUSES.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
in fancy boxes.

TOM SMITH'S & CALEY'S
CRACKERS.

Special Designs for Table Decorations.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

YOU CAN HIRE

AUTO-PIANO

AT MODERATE TERMS WITH
A FREE SUPPLY OF ROLLS

IT IS THE IDEAL
MUSIC-MAKER FOR THE

NEW YEAR

CALL IN AND HEAR
IT AT THE SOLE
AGENTS

ROBINSON'S.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House

WATCHES
JEWELLERY
DIAMONDS

EVERYTHING IN GOLD & SILVER
WARE
CUT GLASS & FANCY GOODS

The place for

USEFUL

PRESENT.



ALEXANDRA CAFE.

We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies,
Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND

ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

DRAVING DOCK 737' x 88' x 34'
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SHIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for fitting ships with most efficient results.

60-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

40-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hongkong, China and Japan Agents.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 212.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Reduced Price 50 cents.

"A SCOUT IN FAIRYLAND"

"JOHN IN HONGKONG"

A local Fairy Story entirely produced in Hongkong, with topical illustrations
for the benefit of the Prince of Wales' Fund.

ON SALE AT—

Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd.,
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.,
Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
and The China Mail, Ltd.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms,
Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max. Telephone Add: "Peak Hotel".

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine
under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from
5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

For further particulars apply—

Telephone 197. Telegraphic Address: "COMFORT."

Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings.

European Baths, Sanitary Fixings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

Telegraphic Address: "KING EDWARD."

Manager.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfume.

By

EXPERIENCED HANDS

Novels, Magazines.

Ladies' Fashion Books and
Toilet Requisites.

11, D'Almeida Street.

Hongkong, July 5, 1915.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs net.

In Bags of 955 lbs net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 6th JANUARY.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'
10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 4.30 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

FRIDAY, 7th JANUARY.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 4.30 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 8.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2005. S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1631.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 9th JANUARY.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN."

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
(AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.)

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SALAM' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSING' 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAI" and
"SALU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

ROTEL MANSIONS (FORMERLY THE
Opposite the Bank of China.

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards.

No. 8 A Queen's Road Central.

TELE: No. 254.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation
the market; it fully maintains its high repu-
tation for value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec 17, 1900.

LOCAL SHOPPING

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

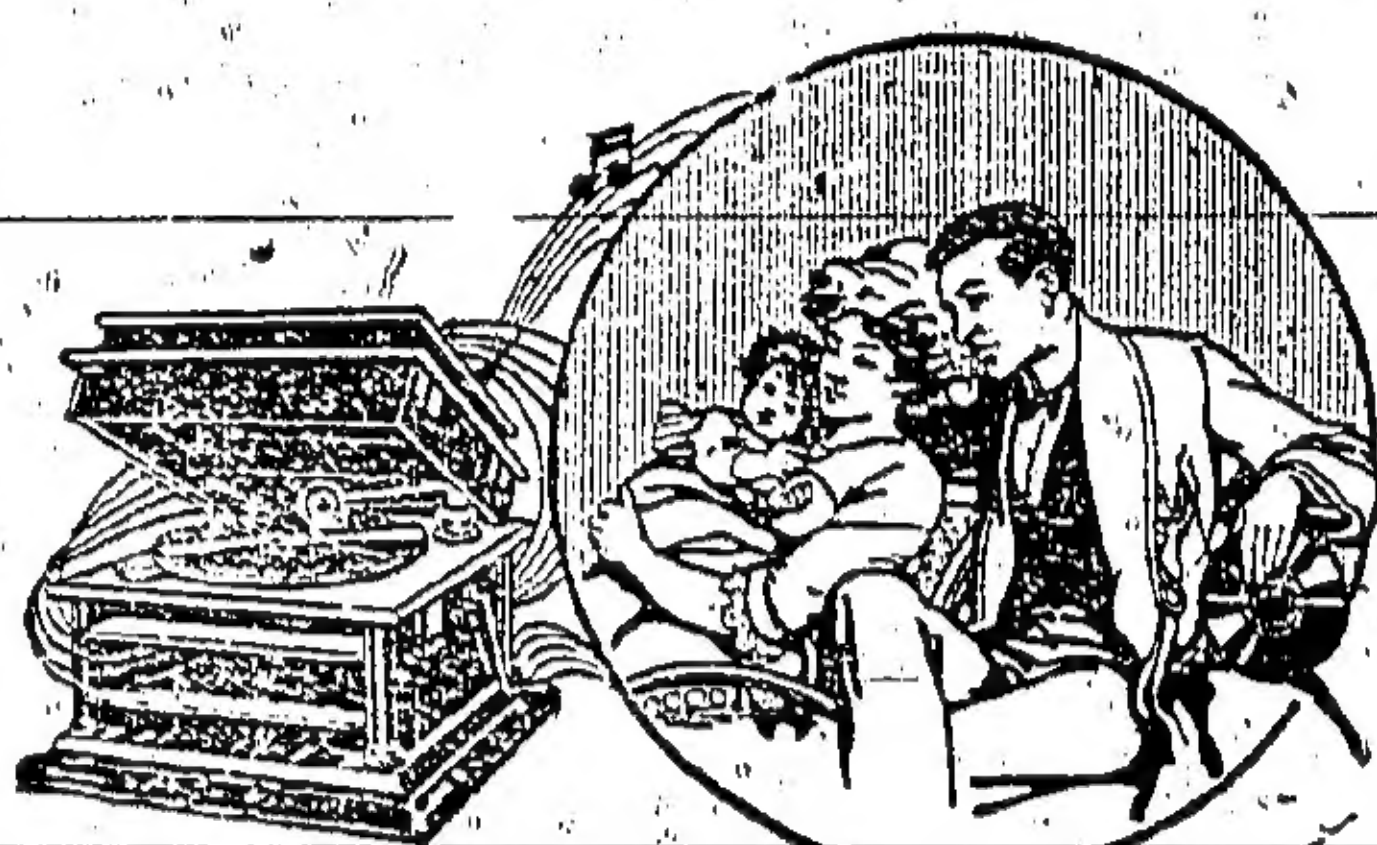
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

THE BEST ALL ROUND

GIFT
FOR THE HOME

A "COLUMBIA" GRAFONOLA

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6 Des Voeux Rd.

TEL. 1322.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

No. 4 per 100 \$4—

No. 8 " 100 3—

No. 9 " 100 2.80

Radames " 100 2.20

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 45, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 458.
Shanghai Office, 100, Nankai Road, Kowloon, Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the "approved" remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

ENO, LTD., FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI CASHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDA, HODJO,
KANADA, NAKAZUTA, SAWA,
SHINNEW and KAMITAMADA
Collieries.

AGENTS for MANITO, A. OYUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO.

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Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu.

Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,

Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,

Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,

Hankow, Peking.

Tel. Address for above: IWASAKI

Cable—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINESE: Messrs Gearing &

Co.

MALAYA: Messrs Macdonald &

Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.

Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, FILLIS STREET,

HONGKONG.

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SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN)

COAL.

THE "Un" having been appointed
Agents for the COVIE-HARBOR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to
supply for best quality COVIE-HARBOR
COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN
OR SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favorably
with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Shippers calling at SEBASTIAN
OR SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON
COAL (either cargo or Bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebastian Bunkers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charter of Sibato Bay (Sebastien Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,

Agents, Cove Harbour Coal

Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

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A New Sensation!

Photos taken and finished in

ONE MINUTE.

—THE MANDEL

JUNIOR.

The money making camera takes and
finishes photos direct on the subject.
Sizes 11" x 14" and 11" x 17" and 11" x 22" and 11" x 28" and 11" x 35" and 11" x 42" and 11" x 50" and 11" x 56" and 11" x 63" and 11" x 70" and 11" x 76" and 11" x 84" and 11" x 91" and 11" x 98" and 11" x 105" and 11" x 112" and 11" x 119" and 11" x 126" and 11" x 133" and 11" x 140" and 11" x 147" and 11" x 154" and 11" x 161" and 11" x 168" and 11" x 175" and 11" x 182" and 11" x 189" and 11" x 196" and 11" x 203" and 11" x 210" and 11" x 217" and 11" x 224" and 11" x 231" and 11" x 238" and 11" x 245" and 11" x 252" and 11" x 259" and 11" x 266" and 11" x 273" and 11" x 280" and 11" x 287" and 11" x 294" and 11" x 301" and 11" x 308" and 11" x 315" and 11" x 322" and 11" x 329" and 11" x 336" and 11" x 343" and 11" x 350" and 11" x 357" and 11" x 364" and 11" x 371" and 11" x 378" and 11" x 385" and 11" x 392" and 11" x 399" and 11" x 406" and 11" x 413" and 11" x 420" and 11" x 427" and 11" x 434" and 11" x 441" and 11" x 448" and 11" x 455" and 11" x 462" and 11" x 469" and 11" x 476" and 11" x 483" and 11" x 490" and 11" x 497" and 11" x 504" and 11" x 511" and 11" x 518" and 11" x 525" and 11" x 532" and 11" x 539" and 11" x 546" and 11" x 553" and 11" x 560" and 11" x 567" and 11" x 574" and 11" x 581" and 11" x 588" and 11" x 595" and 11" x 602" and 11" x 609" and 11" x 616" and 11" x 623" and 11" x 630" and 11" x 637" and 11" x 644" and 11" x 651" and 11" x 658" and 11" x 665" and 11" x 672" and 11" x 679" and 11" x 686" and 11" x 693" and 11" x 700" and 11" x 707" and 11" x 714" and 11" x 721" and 11" x 728" and 11" x 735" and 11" x 742" and 11" x 749" and 11" x 756" and 11" x 763" and 11" x 770" and 11" x 777" and 11" x 784" and 11" x 791" and 11" x 798" and 11" x 805" and 11" x 812" and 11" x 819" and 11" x 826" and 11" x 833" and 11" x 840" and 11" x 847" and 11" x 854" and 11" x 861" and 11" x 868" and 11" x 875" and 11" x 882" and 11" x 889" and 11" x 896" and 11" x 903" and 11" x 910" and 11" x 917" and 11" x 924" and 11" x 931" and 11" x 938" and 11" x 945" and 11" x 952" and 11" x 959" and 11" x 966" and 11" x 973" and 11" x 980" and 11" x 987" and 11" x 994" and 11" x 1001" and 11" x 1008" and 11" x 1015" and 11" x 1022" and 11" x 1029" and 11" x 1036" and 11" x 1043" and 11" x 1050" and 11" x 1057" and 11" x 1064" and 11" x 1071" and 11" x 1078" and 11" x 1085" and 11" x 1092" and 11" x 1099" and 11" x 1106" and 11" x 1113" and 11" x 1120" and 11" x 1127" and 11" x 1134" and 11" x 1141" and 11" x 1148" and 11" x 1155" and 11" x 1162" and 11" x 1169" and 11" x 1176" and 11" x 1183" and 11" x 1190" and 11" x 1197" and 11" x 1204" and 11" x 1211" and 11" x 1218" and 11" x 1225" and 11" x 1232" and 11" x 1239" and 11" x 1246" and 11" x 1253" and 11" x 1260" and 11" x 1267" and 11" x 1274" and 11" x 1281" and 11" x 1288" and 11" x 1295" and 11" x 1302" and 11" x 1309" and 11" x 1316" and 11" x 1323" and 11" x 1330" and 11" x 1337" and 11" x 1344" and 11" x 1351" and 11" x 1358" and 11" x 1365" and 11" x 1372" and 11" x 1379" and 11" x 1386" and 11" x 1393" and 11" x 1400" and 11" x 1407" and 11" x 1414" and 11" x 1421" and 11" x 1428" and 11" x 1435" and 11" x 1442" and 11" x 1449" and 11" x 1456" and 11" x 1463" and 11" x 1470" and 11" x 1477" and 11" x 1484" and 11" x 1491" and 11" x 1498" and 11" x 1505" and 11" x 1512" and 11" x 1519" and 11" x 1526" and 11" x 1533" and 11" x 1540" and 11" x 1547" and 11" x 1554" and 11" x 1561" and 11" x 1568" and 11" x 1575" and 11" x 1582" and 11" x 1589" and 11" x 1596" and 11" x 1603" and 11" x 1610" and 11" x 1617" and 11" x 1624" and 11" x 1631" and 11" x 1638" and 11" x 1645" and 11" x 1652" and 11" x 1659" and 11" x 1666" and 11" x 1673" and 11" x 1680" and 11" x 1687" and 11" x 1694" and 11" x 1701" and 11" x 1708" and 11" x 1715" and 11" x 1722" and 11" x 1729" and 11" x 1736" and 11" x 1743" and 11" x 1750" and 11" x 1757" and 11" x 1764" and 11" x 1771" and 11" x 1778" and 11" x 1785" and 11" x 1792" and 11" x 1799" and 11" x 1806" and 11" x 1813" and 11" x 1820" and 11" x 1827" and 11" x 1834" and 11" x 1841" and 11" x 1848" and 11" x 1855" and 11" x 1862" and 11" x 1869" and 11" x 1876" and 11" x 1883" and 11" x 1890" and 11" x 1897" and 11" x 1904" and 11" x 1911" and 11" x 1918" and 11" x 1925" and 11" x 1932" and 11" x 1939" and 11" x 1946" and 11" x 1953" and 11" x 1960" and 11" x 1967" and 11" x 1974" and 11" x 1981" and 11" x 1988" and 11" x 1995" and 11" x 2002" and 11" x 2009" and 11" x 2016" and 11" x 2023" and 11" x 2030" and 11" x 2037" and 11" x 2044" and 11" x 2051" and 11" x 2058" and 11" x 2065" and 11" x 2072" and 11" x 2079" and 11" x 2086" and 11" x 2093" and 11" x 2100" and 11" x 2107" and 11" x 2114" and 11" x 2121" and 11" x 2128" and 11" x 2135" and 11" x 2142" and 11" x 2149" and 11" x 2156" and 11" x 2163" and 11" x 2170" and 11" x 2177" and 11" x 2184" and 11" x 2191" and 11" x 2198" and 11" x 2205" and 11" x 2212" and 11" x 2219" and 11" x 2226" and 11" x 2233" and 11" x 2240" and 11" x 2247" and 11" x 2254" 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USEFUL

NEW YEAR PRESENTS

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HANDSOME FUR SETS
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DAINTY NECKWEAR

FANCY HANDEKERCHES
GLOVES SCARVES Etc.

INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S
MILLINERY

PRETTY SILK SHOES
WOOL FOLKES

BIBS, TOLLY SETS Etc.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, Jan. 9.—9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s. "Tai-hao".

Semi-final of Golf Championship at Fanning.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—Entries close for the Races.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.—9.15 p.m.—Piano Recital by Mr. Donnan Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., in the City Hall.

THE CHINA MAIL

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS.
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angle affords the lamb—covering it to
devour it.

Since those days, however, the bur-
den of armaments has grown to a
dramatic extent, and Congress, had he
lived to see it, would have been con-
fronted with the perplexing fact that
out commerce had developed par-
tially, to an equally enormous extent.
All the world came to consider
armaments necessary for the pro-
tection of commerce, and so no
commercial nation came to have any
advantage in the world's markets by
reason of the cheapness of its manu-
factures due to immunity from
taxation for the purpose of naval
and military protection. And, has
not the terrible war in which
Great Britain is involved abundantly
justified the policy against which
Congress in his day so eloquently
inveighed? Where now would be the
vast commerce of the British Empire
if we had not built up a Navy adequate
to protect it from the menace of the
Germanic Powers? This great lesson
of the war has evidently impressed
itself on the United States, and con-
sequently America is taking measures
to protect her commerce from attack
by any hostile Power in the future.

At present it is not possible to see
that five years hence there will be any
Power with hostile designs against
American trade, but we cannot get
away from the disconcerting fact that
the theory that the development of
international commerce is in itself
security against war has been
exploded. Before the war England
was one of Germany's best customers,
and next to the United States, Ger-
many was the largest buyer of British
goods. The hope has been fondly
indulged that this war may be
followed by a steady reduction of the
burden of armaments throughout the
world, and it is as Lord Roseberry
remarks—that he knew of nothing
more disheartening than the announce-
ment that the United States is about
to embark on the building of a new
Armada, destined to be equal to
or second to our own, "which
means that the burden will continue
upon other nations, and will be in-
creased exactly in proportion to the
fleet of the United States." Lord
Roseberry was referring, of course, to
the announcement by the Secretary of
the United States Navy of a five-year
programme of construction involving
an expenditure of \$100,000,000 ster-
ling. When this programme is com-
pleted in 1921 the United States will
have twenty-seven battleships, six
battle cruisers, twenty-five second line
battleships, besides ten armoured
cruisers, and an undefined number
of smaller craft summarised as
"etceteras." And, if we ask the
reason for this great augmentation
of the navy of the United States we
would most certainly be told that it
is for the protection of her territory
and commerce.

What, we wonder, would the old
politicians of the Manchester School
say to all this, could they but revisit
the earth in this year of grace. We
were recently glancing over a pam-
phlet written by RICHARD CODDEN
on the subject of the protection of
commerce in which he culminated
against the idea that commerce needed
protection by warships. He asked:
"To what are we indebted for our
widespread commerce? And he an-
swered the question by saying it was
the cheapness of our manufactures,
and he affirmed that it was only by
cheapness that this Commerce could
be protected and enlarged. Besides
dictating the cause of warlike estab-
lishments, Free Trade, said Codden,
arms its votaries by its own pacific
nature, in that eternal truth—"the
more any nation traffics abroad
upon free and honest principles the
less it will be in danger of war." The
golden stream of trade between the
United States and Great Britain was
Congress's great example of the truth
of his doctrine. "This commerce,"
unparalleled in magnitude, between
two remote nations, demands no
armament as its guide or safeguard,
nature itself is both," he declared. On
the other hand he showed that in the
Mediterranean, where at that time we
had a large naval force, the drill
manufacturers of Saxony and the
cotton printers of Switzerland had
superceded goods of the same de-
scriptions, made in England, in third
or neutral markets. With these ex-
amples before them, Codden told the
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THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING BY A EUROPEAN.

Sam Novichou was charged, on re-
mand, by Detective-Sergeant Pinrow
before Mr. Hazland this morning with
importing 230 lbs. of opium into the
Colony on the "Sava Maru".

Mr. Mason appeared for the defend-
ant, and said he was prepared to plead guilty,
but he would like to address his Wor-
ship later in the morning. Defendant
also wished to make a statement on oath.
When the case was resumed, defend-
ant on oath said "I want to make it
clear that I did not know the Hongkong
law and that I did not intend to infringe
any law of this country. I know you are
not allowed to take any opium into Hong-
kong, but I was ignorant of the law that
it was an offence to have opium in my
baggage in transit to Japan. I plead
guilty because it has been shown to me
that it was a technical offence and that
I had infringed the law on a technical
point." Defendant added that he had
done all he could to assist the police.

Mr. Mason argued that defendant was
a 22, practical inputs and purposes an
immigrant man, because what he did he
did innocently. In the first place he was
a merchant and a foreigner could not be
expected to know the recent laws with-
out their technical provisions and offences
any more than an Englishman was ex-
pected to know foreign laws. To apply
the old maxim that ignorance of the law
was no excuse in modern days with some-
thing of an injustice. Then the opium
was only in transit through the Colony to
Japan. There was no Opium Convention
with Japan, and it was Japan's business
to look after her opium. Defendant's
actions showed that he was innocent in
the true sense of the word. He left the
ship at Singapore to have his teeth at-
tended to, and told the steward to have
the baggage landed in the N.Y.K.
godowns at Yokohama. He submitted
that the offence committed would
be met by a nominal penalty.

The Captain Superintendent of Police
said that defendant was a temporary
Sanitary Inspector in Hongkong in 1902,
and must have known something of the
laws about loose opium. Defendant had
given him no information at present, but
had promised to do so later, although that
would be no mitigation. Afterwards it
would be a question for the Governor.

His Worship said that it was a serious
offence. The obvious thing is that it is
sent back from Japan to Shanghai.
The Captain Superintendent of Police
agreed, remarking that it was even more
serious for a European or Brazilian than
a Chinese, and that in any case it was
cheating the stepship company. Mr.
Hazland had also promised to tell him
all about the case afterwards.

Defendant was remanded in bail of
\$500 on the application of Mr. Shenlon.
OPIUM AS PRESERVED EGGS.

A Chinese was charged by Inspector
Terrett before Mr. Hazland this morning
with being in possession of the Canton
wharf of 62 tins of opium, found in
a basket, labelled "Preserved Eggs,"
and covered with eggs and fish. Defen-
dant was fined \$1,000 or two months
imprisonment. Later Mr. L. D'Almada
appeared and explained that owing to
missing the ferry he had not been able to
represent the defendant at the time. His
Worship intimated that he would hear
Mr. D'Almada to-morrow.

BIG ROBBERY ON S.S. "HAINAN."

The theft of \$4,360 in money, jewel-
lery and clothing, on the journey from
Swatow to Hongkong, between Dec. 4
and Dec. 6, is reported by Ng Tze Tsing,
dealer, who was a passenger on the
"Hainan".

THEFTS FROM EUROPEANS.

Thefts of \$108.40 and \$29 are reported
by Mr. Peterson, of the Robinson Piano
Co., and by Mr. N. S. Moses, of 27, Wing
Nai Cheong Road, while Lieut. Davis has
reported the theft of a silver cigarette
case from the officers' mess at Belcher's
Fort.

ARMED ROBBERIES AT TAI PO AND SHAU KWAN.

While anchored at Lai Chi Chong,
Tai Po, two fishermen were attacked and
had their boat ransacked of \$67 and
clothing by seven men armed with chop-
pers. One of the fishermen is in hospital
with a wound, and three of the robbers
are in custody.

Jewellery and clothing valued at \$447
was stolen by three men armed with
choppers from a widow at Shau Kwan.
One man has been arrested.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for children,
be sure that it contains Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy is the best for colds, croup and
whooping cough, and that it contains no
harmful drug. For sale by all Chemists
and Storekeepers.

A BANKRUPT BANK.

APPLICATION TO QUASH PETITION.

A motion to set aside a petition in
bankruptcy of the Cheung On Bank, 170
Queen's Road Central, came before Mr.
Wm. Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, in
the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr.
Shenton, of Messrs. D. A. C. Lock, &
Dawson and Haxton's office) appeared on
behalf of the Bank. The petitioner, Mr.
G. A. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F. B. L.
Bowley) appeared for the Official Receiver.
Mr. Carpenter opposed the motion, and
Mr. C. E. H. Davis, of Messrs. Wilkinson
and Gish, and Mr. Leo, D'Almada, re-
presented certain creditors.

The court was occupied some time in
hearing a preliminary objection by Mr.
Alabaster that the party to the motion
had no locus standi. The applicant
alleged to be a person affected and
aggrieved by the petition and states
that the service of the petition dated
November 5th, 1917, should be set aside
and annulled and that all bankruptcy pro-
ceedings subsequent to the service of the
petition be set aside and declared null and
void on the ground that the petition was not
served on any one or more of the partners
or on any person having at the time of
service the control or management of the
partnership business and capable of com-
mitting an act of bankruptcy which would
be effective against the said Cheung On
Bank. The applicant alleged that he was
a partner and he was not a creditor in the
bankruptcy firm. The applicant said he was
formerly a partner at the Bank, and yet
asked the Court to set aside proceedings
against the partners of the Bank on the
ground of some irregularity which took
place many months ago.

The Chief Justice said that the question
was whether the petition was irregular
proceedings to set aside a receiving order
must be taken by the firm?

Mr. Alabaster said that he must be or by the
Official Receiver.

Counsel added that the man claimed to
be a partner and had no right to make the
application.

The Chief Justice said the applicant is
saying "You allege I am a partner in the
firm, and as a result of that allegation you
started bankruptcy proceedings against me as
a partner; therefore, it is open to me to go
to prove that the proceedings are bad."

Mr. Potter said he was not going to
the point that the applicant was a partner
or a person aggrieved. If the Official Receiver
still said the man was a partner, he would
go on the point of whether he was not a
partner then he (Counsel) was prepared to
leave the Court. The Official Receiver
could not have both ways.

Mr. Alabaster said the proceedings against
the man were proceedings by the Crown.
He was arrested on a bankruptcy warrant
and those proceedings had been discharged.
His Lordship asked if the motion could
be heard if it was started by a creditor.

Mr. Alabaster said no, unless the creditor
was served with a copy of the petition.

Regarding the second objection Mr.
Alabaster was inclined to a view of his
friend that it was not preliminary.

Mr. Potter, in reply, said the application
was by a man whom the Official Receiver
alleged was a partner in the bankruptcy firm.
He asked the Court to set aside the petition.
The Chief Justice said "I know that," queried the
Official Receiver.

Mr. Potter said his Lordship could take
it from him that it was so. The Official
Receiver had obtained a copy of the order
for this man's prosecution. When the motion
was heard, Counsel did not think there
would be any trouble in establishing his
right. Counsel then went on to do it at
length with the partnership allegation, the
ground, he added, on which the man was
proceeded against.

After further argument his Lordship
ordered the motion to be adjourned until
Monday next, when Mr. Potter said
he would be ready to argue the motion.
Dealing with the motion, Mr. Potter said
the first thing the applicant knew of the
bankruptcy was when he was arrested.
The creditor said he was not a partner,
that was the factual part of it—yet the
Official Receiver said the man must be
proceeded.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

THE NEW BRANCH IN PEKING.

In his speech at the luncheon given
in celebration of the opening of the new
buildings of the Chartered Bank on
December 26th, Mr. S. E. Lucas em-
phasized the belief of all Britons that
their country will emerge triumphant,
stronger than before and standing even
more securely based on the great prin-
ciples of truth, honour and freedom
among Nations. It might be thought
therefore that Great Britain will not only
have an adequate share in the supply to
China of the capital and materials needed
to develop her vast resources but also to
play a worthy part in assisting the Chi-
nese people to the glorious task of realising
their national destiny.

Mr. Lucas then dwelt on the relations
of friendship and understanding between
Great Britain and China which was doubt-
less due to many causes but not the least
of which were the lofty principles and
ability of the British Minister in Peking.
He hoped that Sir Jordan would long
remain in that distinguished capacity to
carry on the great work and emphasized
that every British institution should
assist by loyal co-operation.

He concluded by saying: "For myself,
I will always be my one endeavour to
realize that ideal and thought which I
would like to leave with you in connection
with the opening ceremony to-day
that is that our gathering is merely sym-
bolic of the friendship between the
Chinese and British people, a friendship
only destined to become more widespread
with the passage of future years."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

DECEMBER 1917.

The following have satisfied the

Examiners:

No. Name. School.

1.—She Shiu Tse. Queen's College.

2.—King Shih En. Chih-chi Govern-
ment Student.

3.—Kwong Hing Fook. St. Stephen's Col-
lege.

4.—Liu Hung Ngai. Hupeh Govern-
ment Student.

5.—Chang I Chang. Yunnan Govern-
ment Student.

6.—Ha Chun Ho. Hupeh Govern-
ment Student.

7.—Lu Waa Tsui. Yunnan Govern-
ment Student.

8.—A. J. Kew. Diocesan Boys'
School.

9.—Hu Kwok Leung. Queen's College.

10.—Sheik Hassam. Queen's College.

11.—A. D. Silar. Queen's College.

12.—F. J. Ede. Dulwich School,
London.

13.—Cheah Toon Siaw. Penang.

14.—Hoo Chai Khoo. Singapore.

15.—Ong Siew Han. Penang.

16.—L. Day. Private study.

17.—Choi Hung Van. Queen's College.

18.—Wong Yik Cho. St. Paul's.

19.—Li Chi Wei. Sacred Heart
College, Canton.

20.—Tang Wai Chan. St. Paul's College.

21.—Ho Chee Kiu. Private study.

22.—Lai Nang Yung. Private study.

K. BRAYSHAW,
Secretary.

MATRICULATION AND CANTON GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following have satisfied the

Examiners and are awarded Canton

Government Scholarships:

No. Name. School.

1.—Lien Tsun. Queen's College.

2.—Leung Nai Yuen. St. Stephen's
College.

3.—Leung Chi Ling.

4.—Cheung Him.

5.—Li Sung.

6.—Man Shun Sing.

7.—Fok Hoo Fui.

A further list of Canton Government
Scholarships will be issued later.

ARMY'S WINTER KIT.

WARMER CLOTHES FOR KILLED TROOPS.

We have received the following extract
from The Times of November 22nd, 1915,
from Lady May:

"The coming of winter has found the War
Office Department, whose duty it is to
clothe the Army, fully prepared with
supplies of warm clothing for the protection
of the troops against the rigours of winter
weather. The following is a list of the
apparel provided by the Military Authorities
for each soldier at the front—winter
service cap, waterproof cover for cap, cap
comforter, body belt, woollen vest and
undershirt, white canvas, waterproof, tunics
and trousers, fur (or leather) flannel-lined
jacket, greatcoat, waterproof cape, finger-
less snow gloves, woollen gloves, socks,
puttees and boots.

In addition gum boots reaching to the
top of the thigh are provided for the men
serving in the trenches. The special
needs of the killed regiments have not
been overlooked and auxiliary warm
clothing is provided for them. The
authorised scale of equipment, we are
informed, allows each man to have a pair
of socks for each man. From time to time
complaints have reached this country that
men in this or that battalion are in want
of socks and shirts, and appeals for these
articles, or money for purchasing them, are
admitted. It is stated on good authority
that there is no real necessity for such
appeals as ample Government supplies are
available to meet all demands made through
the proper channels.

Buttons and mittens, however, are not a
Government supply, and the main-
purchase and collection of them is a field
in which the generosity and industry of the
public will be warmly welcomed.

Lady May desires us to add that all
essential supplies are welcomed—such as
hosiery, nightgowns, surgical night-
shirts, plain night-shirts, knitted eye-
bindings, roller bandages, knitted
bandages for stump &c. patterns of which
can be obtained at the City Hall on
Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays in
the morning.

DO YOU COUGH?

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CIVILISED WARFARE.

GERMANY DEMANDS A MURDER TRIAL.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S CRUSHING REPLY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A White Paper has been issued which contains a Memorandum by the German Government demanding the trial for murder of the Captain and crew of the British gunboat cruiser *Baralong*.

The Memorandum contains the "sworn statements" of six American sailors who were on board the British steamer *Niagara*. These Americans allege that on August 10th, seventy miles south of Queenstown, their steamer was stopped by a German submarine which opened fire on the *Niagara*. After the crew had been removed they noticed a steamer which they saw was the *Baralong* approaching, flying the American flag. She had large shields on her sides on which the American flag was painted. This vessel fired rifles and guns on the submarine until she sank. Then the Germans jumped into the water.

The German Memorandum further gives allegations by these witnesses that the *Baralong* continued to fire on the Germans in the water, and says two witnesses saw that orders were given to take no prisoners, and, further, that four Germans found "around the *Niagara* in the engine-room and screw tunnel were killed."

Sir Edward Grey made a crushing reply affirming, in the first place, that His Majesty's Government did not accept these allegations. He then pointed out that Great Britain notes with great satisfaction, though with some surprise, the anxiety of Germany that the principles of civilised warfare should be vindicated, and asks why the case of the *Baralong* should be singled out. He suggests that this case with three Naval incidents occurring in the same forty-eight hours as when the *Baralong* sank a submarine and rescued the *Niagara*, should be submitted to an impartial tribunal—for example one composed of United States Naval Officers. Firstly, the incident of the *Arabic* murder of 17 non-combatants; secondly, that of the German destroyer bombarding the helpless crew of a British submarine stranded on the Danish coast; and, thirdly, the steamer *Ruel*, which was attacked by a German submarine though it offered no resistance and the ship's boats were fired on, one man being killed and eight severely wounded, though there was no reason for this cold-blooded and cowardly outrage.

The British Government, said Sir Edward Grey, does not think it necessary to reply to the suggestion that the British Navy has been guilty of inhumanity. It had rescued 1,150 German sailors, often in cases of great difficulty and peril, while the German Navy could show no such record.

THE "PERSIA."

BOILER EXPLOSION ACCELERATES DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Chief Officer of the s.s. *Persia* reports that the wake of the torpedo was observed one second before impact. The forward port boiler exploded, accelerating the disaster.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has cabled the American Consuls at Alexandria, Malta and Cairo to gather immediately all available information from the survivors of the *Persia*, the idea being to obtain definite information speedily.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The death is reported of the French writer, Francis Charras.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

AS GERMANY PRACTICES IT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Foreign Office in a statement shows how Germany practices in the Baltic the freedom of the seas which she accuses Great Britain of violating.

The Germans frequently send Swedish vessels with prize crews to Swine-münde, where they are delayed at least forty-eight hours, though the ship's papers are in perfect order and despite official Swedish telegrams intimating the departure of steamers and guaranteeing that they carry no contraband. Already some 800 have been detained.

Swedish shippers consider that Germany is trying to impress northern nations with her sea power. Many claims are pending against Germany.

THE AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

A DECLINE ON GERMANY AND A RISE IN BERLIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

There is much comment in banking circles on the decline in exchange on Germany to 74. This is the lowest exchange rate since the beginning of the War and is probably unparalleled.

It is a contradiction to this, sterling rate 1 point to 74, which is the highest rate since August.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

DETERMINED TO DESTROY THE "INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL."

MELBOURNE, Jan. 5.

There has been a striking improvement in Australian recruiting. Mr. Hughes, the Minister for Defence, says the *Persia* outrage has stiffened the determination of the Allies to destroy the International Criminal at all costs.

"FORDITES" TO GO TO GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.

A Berlin telegram says the German Government has given permission to the "Fordites" to travel to The Hague via Germany.

SIR JOHN SIMON AS A PRIVATE MEMBER.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Sir John Simon (who has just resigned office as Home Secretary) sat in the House of Commons to-day on the Liberal side behind the Treasury bench. Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman answered the questions as usual.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.

A Tahriz report says that the pro-Russian Sardar Reshid has been appointed Governor of the Heir to the Throne, who is a minor, and Governor-General of the province of Azerbaijan. Thus Sardar Reshid becomes the actual Governor of Azerbaijan.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

General Joffre in a New Year message to his armies says: "The hour of punishment for Germany is striking. While the enemy talks of peace, we only think of War and Victory."

AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

SYDNEY, Jan. 5.

Seismograph readings show a record of an earthquake, probably in the South Seas.

MONTENEGRINS RECAPTURE DECHANPLAVA.

CETINJE, Jan. 5.

The Montenegrins have recaptured Dechanplava, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians.

THE HEAVY CASUALTIES AT LEOB.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Tennant in the House of Commons announced that the casualties at Leob were 2,378 officers and 57,288 men.

Mr. Tennant gave the following analysis of the figures:

Officers, Men.	
Killed	773 10,345
Wounded	1,288 38,005

PRESS COMMENTS ON COMPUSSION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Generally this morning's Press comments on Lord Derby's figures can be summed up as a conclusion that the Government could not come to any other decision than to bring in a measure of compulsion.

The exception is the *Daily Chronicle* which suggests that before compulsion is enforced those who have not volunteered should be compelled to appear before tribunals and state their reasons.

The *Daily News* trusts that the measure will be restricted to its narrowest limits.

THE EXCLUSION OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of Irish Unionist M.P.s, Sir Edward Carson presiding, it was unanimously resolved that the intention to exclude Ireland from the Compulsion Bill was an insult and a humiliation to the loyal and patriotic population of the country and an abandonment of the principle of equality of sacrifice on the part of the King's subjects.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

THE RISING IN YUNNAN.

PEKING, Jan. 6.

The Government intends sending the Third Army Division to suppress the rising in Yunnan province.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

PEKING, Jan. 6.

Owing to the incidents in the province of Yunnan the Ministers of five foreign Powers have jointly discussed the political situation in China.

Lo Ksin Sai, the Military Governor of Kweichow has wired to the Government that he is not concerned in the Yunnan affair.

THE ASTROLOGERS AND THE ACCESSION.

PEKING, Jan. 6.

The "prognostication" gives February 9th as the date for the Emperor's enthronement.

"THE GREAT REPUBLICAN."

PEKING, Jan. 6.

Li Yuan Hung, the Vice-President of the late Republic, has declined for a third time the proffered rank of Prince.

CHINA'S BUDGET.

PEKING, Jan. 6.

This year's Budget shows a total expenditure of \$430,000,000 and income is estimated to balance the expenditure.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN FAILURE TO CROSS DYNIA.

BRISK RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN EAST GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.

A communication says a German attempt to cross the Dynia near Blizhenof failed before the Russian fire.

Germans dressed in white cloaks unsuccessfully attempted to surprise the trenches before Tsergrad.

The Russians in the middle Strypa region in a brisk offensive occupied trenches and the village of Bielavintze, and captured a strong isolated position.

Heavy fighting to the north-east of Cernowicz continues. The Germans counter-attacked to regain their lost trenches, but failed, sustaining the heaviest losses.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY CZERNOWITZ.

LATER.

The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz. The Russians carried all the heights dominating the town.

HOTEL LICENCES IN HONGKONG.

A QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Replying in the House of Commons, to a question put by Sir E. Cornwall with reference to the granting of licences of hotels in Hongkong to Germans, Mr. Bonar Law said that there was no question of policy involved. The Executive Council noted, through-out in a judicial capacity under the Licensing Ordinance.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

ADDRESS BY MR. AINSCOUGH.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A review of existing methods and future tendencies in connection with "British Trade in China" was the subject of an interesting address delivered on November 25th before a meeting of the Far Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the China Association by Mr. Thomas M. Ainscough, the Special Commissioner of the Board of Trade, who has recently concluded a mission of investigation throughout the interior of China.

Mr. Frederick Anderson (Chairman of the Far Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce) presided.

Mr. Ainscough stated that upon the close of the Boxer troubles in 1900, the attention of industrial Europe, America and Japan was drawn to the enormous potentialities of this developed market with its population of 400 millions of industrious, commercially-minded people, and the past fifteen years had marked a period of increasing competition coinciding with a well-defined tendency towards decentralization from the great centres of Hongkong and Shanghai, and increased foreign activity in the interior of China.

Our German rivals had not only entered the field of competition, but had marked a period of increasing competition coinciding with a well-defined tendency towards decentralization from the great centres of Hongkong and Shanghai, and increased foreign activity in the interior of China.

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full revision of the existing methods of trading, with the goal and in view of bringing the products of our industrial organization within the easy reach of the native consumer at the lowest possible price. Permanent success in the future would appear to be largely along the lines of direct distribution.

VITAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Mr. Ainscough emphasized four vital considerations which required our careful attention in the future. Firstly, the necessity for closer co-operation between the manufacturers and merchants in this country. More should be done by our manufacturers in working for the future, and not in every case to expect an immediate return on their capital outlay. This should render greater assistance to the merchants by more generous terms, the sharing in the expense of costly marketing organizations, the leasing of the services of experts, the free distribution of well-compounded catalogues and advertising matter, and a much more generous scale of sampling than had been carried out in the past. On the other hand, the merchants would adopt the best available methods of distribution and that every effort should be made to keep our industrialists posted with the changing requirements of the Chinese consumer.

Secondly, greater facilities were required from our banks and financial institutions for the purpose of financing deferred payments on large Chinese Government and private contracts for plant, machinery and other supplies. British financiers had not looked kindly on such business in the past unless collateral security was obtainable. It was too much to expect our manufacturers to finance such contracts, and it was hoped that British banks would see their way to modify their attitude in the best interests of our trade.

Thirdly, it would be necessary in the future, as China opened up, for our mercantile assistants and travellers to secure a wider knowledge of the country and its people, their language, traits of character, business methods and mode of life. There was a great shortage of young Englishmen who possessed the requisite knowledge to travel on business in the interior, and this scarcity would become more acute as trade extended. The great distributing organizations were making it obligatory for their staffs to learn Chinese, and our competitors had taken a march on us in this respect, and had combined a knowledge of the language with very close application to their own business. It was hoped that British Eastern houses would encourage their assistants to take up courses of Chinese either at King's College, or Manchester University, and that the important groundwork thus obtained might be extended by further study in China. The difficulty of colloquial Chinese had been somewhat exaggerated. What was wanted was application and a spirit of enterprise on the part of the juniors. The facilities for learning the language now were infinitely greater than those accorded to British pioneers in the past, and when it was realized what a great field of utility was opened up, and the future which awaited the alert Chinese-speaking business man in the East, he had no doubt that he would find a ready response from our younger men, if only the matter was drawn to their attention by their seniors.

Fourthly, and lastly, Mr. Ainscough made a most cogent appeal to British merchant houses in China to take advantage in the temporary lull in German competition in China during the War, to revise their methods and put their house in order. He realized that owing to the extent to which our industrial organization was mobilized for war purposes, and the shortage of men, it was often difficult to take advantage of many opportunities in China, but, even so, a great portion of the business in British goods formerly handled by enemy firms might be diverted to British distributors if only they would make a strenuous effort to secure it, and if only they were met, as it was only just and right that they should be met, in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill by the suppliers concerned in this country. There was little to learn from the methods employed by the enemy in many important points, but there was one thing we could all take to heart and that was his infinite capacity for taking pains, and his close application to detail and the minute of business.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In conclusion, Mr. Ainscough made a brief reference to the political situation in China. He said that certain misgivings had been expressed in various quarters as to the outcome of the proposed change in the constitution of the New Republic, to a Monarchy which would probably be effected on the first day of the New Year, Chinese Calendar. It was unfortunate that such a vital step should have to be taken at such a time when the great Nations of the West were engaged in conflict, and there was every reason to believe that it would be taken without serious disturbance, and with the approval, or rather tacit acquiescence, of the great majority of the Chinese people. The President had proved himself to be a man of strong will, capable of governing the country, and the change would only maintain the stability and increase the efficiency of the Central Government, and settle the important question of the succession, he thought he might summarize the New Empire of China upon having made a wise and far-sighted decision. The past two years had been marked by a steady centralization of authority in the hands of the Executive at Peking. Law and order had been restored to the chaotic business, the depreciated paper currency of the Revolution was being gradually redeemed, largely through the medium of the two powerful semi-official Banking institutions. The revenue derived from the Salt Administration, under the able direction of Sir Richard Dane, had expanded almost beyond belief, and the over-subscription of the recent internal loan afforded definite proof that the Chinese mercantile community was gradually regaining confidence in the stability of the Central Government.

The opening of an extension of the Foreign trade of the country, and greater than ever before. We had an industrial and trading people of some 400 millions, whose present purchases of foreign articles averaged not more than 3/6 per head per annum, leaving their feet in the industrial and commercial world. Mr. Ainscough did not anticipate a great and sudden boom in China, but all his observations and experience led him to believe that we should witness a steadily increasing expansion of her overseas trade, and in this expansion he trusted that British merchants and manufacturers, by their own efforts and the excellence of their goods, would secure an increasing share, and maintain a place on an unshakable foundation, that great and dominating office of British Trade in China.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer having been proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Graham Stewart, M.P., to which Mr. Ainscough, the proceedings were terminated.

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